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# BEM Revision

English

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## 1) Tag questions:

Tag questions are the short questions we put at the end of a sentence. (السؤال القصير الذي نضعها في آخر الجملة)

نضع في Tag questions :

Auxilliarries : is / was / are / were / do / does / did / have / will / shall + subject.

Positive tag questions. (غير منفي)  
isn't / wasn't / aren't / weren't / don't / doesn't / didn't / haven't / will not + subject.  
won't

Negative tag questions. (منفي)

\* كيف نعرف أوليف نفيز أوليف نجيب - Tag questions

| a) | Positive sentence (جملة غير منفية)  | Negative Tag question (منفي)   |
|----|---|--|
|    | Computers Keep information<br>The weather is raining?<br>It was a good film.<br>Ali will invite us<br>They passed an exam<br>They are intelligent | Don't they?<br>isn't it?<br>wasn't it?<br>won't they<br>Didn't they<br>Aren't they |

\* وإذا كانت جملة منفية تكون Tag ؟ غير منفية

| b) | Negative sentence (جملة منفية)  | Positive tag question (غير منفي)             |
|----|---|--|
|    | You haven't got a car.<br>The weather isn't fine.<br>They didn't come by car.<br>He won't be late | Have you?<br>is it?<br>Did they?<br>will he? |

(Suggestion) وإذا كانت الجملة جاءت على شكل اقتراح (Suggestion) تكون Tag ؟  
Let's go for a walk, shall we? => positive  
وإذا كانت الجملة أمر (Imperative) تكون Tag ؟  
open the door, will you?



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2) Imperative

من حلة تبدأ بفعل أمر .

ex: write on the white board.  
Verb

بعد التمرير Don't في بداية الجملة

Don't + write on the white board.

الفعل (Verb) يكون غير مصروف أي مثل infinitive بدون to

فعل Imperative للتوجيه في عمل سَيَّسَ (directions, instruction)

### 3) Sequencers:

Sequencers are: first, then, next, after that, finally  
(a recipe, a) الفصل الذي هو في الكتاب  
menu

sequencers are: first, then, next, after that, finally  
(a recipe, a) اولاً ثانياً ثالثاً رابعاً خامساً  
me nu

وَنَسْتَعِزُّ بِهِمْ فَعَلٌ أَمْرٌ (imperative)

How to prepare an outlet : 1/20

First, beat the eggs in bowl. Then add salt and pepper. Next, - - - - -

3) Comparative . (المقارنۃ بین و)

a) We use short adjectives: tall, long, short, nice  
easy, heavy, large, cheap, - - -

Algeria is larger than Tunisia.

English is easier than Maths. adj. آسان تر

Rule (القاعدة)  
س + ص + adj + er + than

b) we use long adjectives: expensive, beautiful, interesting, dangerous, important, useful, —

Fruits are more + expensive + than vegetables in Algeria

The butterfly is more beautiful than the bee.

القاعدة : Rule :  $S + U + \text{more} + \text{adj} + \text{than}$   
عندما نذكر صفات الطريقة



③ c) Irregular adjectives: good, bad, far.  
الصفات الغير

| الصفة | المقارنة في اللفظ (Comparative)  |
|-------|--|
| good  | better than Ali is <u>better</u> <u>than</u> Karim                       |
| bad   | worse than Leila is <u>worse</u> <u>than</u> Lina                        |
| far   | farther than Constantine is <u>farther</u> <u>than</u> Milia from Jijel. |

4) Superlative: أفضل أو أسوأ أو أبعد  
مفرقة

a) Short adjs:  
الصفات القصيرة

ex: The Nile River is the longest in Africa

Algeria is the largest country in Africa  
than zip

The rule (القاعدة): S + V + the + adj + est

b) long adjectives:  
الصفات الطويلة

ex: The lion is the most dangerous animal in the forest.

The rule (القاعدة): Subject + V + the + more + adj

c) Irregular adjectives:

| Adjective | Superlative  |
|-----------|--|
| good      | the best, Ahmed is <sup>أفضل</sup> the best pupil in the classroom |
| bad       | the worst, Karim is <u>the worst</u> at maths                      |
| far       | the farthest, Tamnasset is the farthest town in Algeria            |

5) Future simple.

الضمير البعدي

Shall / will + verb. يكون

to infinitive  
الضمير البعدي  
future simple form



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ex: I shall/will go to Paris.

I, he, she, we, you, they, it  
 I, we, you shall  
 you, they, it will

## 6) Future simple and conjunctions.

Conjunctions: when - while - as soon as - before  
 till - until.

عندما تكون لينا جالسة في Future ونريد أن نرى ب  
 conjunction - Future لا نسحق في Present simple

- Leila will arrive home. She : will  
will Future  
will Future revise English.

عندما نرى تقول :

conjunction => when Leila arrives home, She will  
 Pre.S  
 revise English

الجملة التي تصل conjunction في Present.S

Future simple.

- He will finish his revision. He will watch TV

- As soon as he finishes his revision, he will watch TV  
 conjunction Verb (Pre.S) Future.S

| has<br>Pronoun       | Present simple (affirmative)<br>Pre.S   | P.S (negative)<br>Pre.S                              | Interrogative                                    |
|----------------------|---|--|--|
| I<br>He<br>She<br>It | V I play / I work<br>V + s he plays / he works<br>V + es he watches<br>She passes<br>الافعال التي تنتهي ب<br>ch, sh, s, ss, x<br>في آخر الفعل<br>es<br>he, she, it go | I don't play<br>he doesn't play<br>She doesn't pass  | Do you play?<br>Does she play?<br>Does he watch? |
| they, you<br>we      | V they play<br>we watch<br>you pass   | they don't play<br>we don't watch<br>you don't pass. | Do you pass?                                     |



## ⑤ 7- Conditional type 1 . Present.s / future .

يكون شكل conditional type 1 (form) هكذا :

If + Subject + V (present simple), Subject + will + Verb.

Ex: If he gets his passport, he will go to London.  
 شرط V (Pres.s) S future

نستخدم أن نبدأ الجملة هكذا :

He will go to London if he gets his passport.

من بعد will الفعل (Verb) يبقى في infinitive دائماً

ولكن بدون to : If you invite me, I will be very grateful.  
 Pre.s Future.s

(بعض أن هناك احتمال كبير أن يكون مفعول إذا دعوتني)  
 وهذا عندما نسعمل مع أداة الشرط present.s والجملة الثانية تكون في future.s

## 8- Conditional type 2 . Past.s / would + V

يكون شكل conditional type 2 هكذا : If + S + V (past simple), S + would + V

Ex: If he got his passport, he would go to London.

He would go to London if he got his passport.

نسعمل الفعل في past simple بعد if وفي الجملة الثانية نسعمل would + V والفعل بعد would يبقى في infinitive بدون to في conditional الحالة ليست حقيقية بل نتخيل فقط في الحاضر (just imagining) ولهذا نسعمل past

## 9- Relative pronouns :

الأمثلة الموصولة

The relative pronouns are : who / that / which / whose / where

Ex: who / that : you - they she he (= Subject) أي تعطين Subject

Ex: This is the boy. He got the best mark.

الجملة الثانية تفاع (Subject) the boy أعيدت في الجملة الثانية كفاعل (Subject)

This is the boy who got the best mark : إذا نربط هكذا :

وعندما نربط ب who نحدد Subject he



⑥ b) which / that : it / they. تَوَصَّلَ subject / أَنْتَ

Ex: I don't like films. They are fearful.

I don't like films which are fearful.  
→ that

تَوَصَّلَ they subject that / which -

they relative pronoun الَّذِي (subject) الفاعل

that - تَوَصَّلَ subject الَّذِي human or animal وَالْحَيَوَانِ  
وَلَكِنْ مَنْ who الَّذِي human فَقَدْ وَالْحَيَوَانِ which تَوَصَّلَ  
لَهُ أَوْ الْحَيَوَانِ فَقَدْ.

c) whose : (الْمِلْكِيَّة) their - its - her - his } possessive تَوَصَّلَ pronouns.

My neighbour died. His son studies in England.

II  
possessive pronoun.

My neighbour whose son studies in England, is died  
لَهُ مَنْ

The victims live in tents. Their houses were destroyed.

The victims whose houses were destroyed live in tents

d) where : أَيْنَ تَوَصَّلَ (there, in).

The school is very large. I study there.  
→ أَيْنَ

The school where I study is very large.

where أَيْنَ تَوَصَّلَ لَهُ أَيْنَ تَوَصَّلَ لَهُ

### 10) Modals

a) can = ability يَسْتَطَاعُ أَنْ تَوَصَّلَ

I can't run very fast. ⇒ negative

I can do this activity ⇒ positive can + V (infinitive) أَنْ تَوَصَّلَ لَهُ

b) could = ability in the past كُنْتَ تَوَصَّلَ لَهُ

My grand father could speak two languages ⇒ positive

My grand father couldn't swim. ⇒ negative

أَنْ تَوَصَّلَ لَهُ أَنْ تَوَصَّلَ لَهُ أَنْ تَوَصَّلَ لَهُ

I can't come to your party.

Can you reach that top? Yes, I can. / No, I can't.



- Could is the past of can... ولكن نستطيع أن نغير بها

Ex:

احتمال حدوث ما في المستقبل

There could be another fall of heavy rain soon.

(احتمال أن يكون هناك مطر غزير)

- Can and could are also used to ask for and give permission and request

طلب الاستئذان

Ex: Can I take your pen?  $\Rightarrow$  permission

request  $\Rightarrow$  Could you tell me how to get to the bus station, please?

\* There are other irregular forms of can and could.  
: can / could لا تتغيران

+ am/is/are able to  $\Rightarrow$  present simple. He is able to reach that top.

+ was/were able to  $\Rightarrow$  Past simple. When I was 19 years old, I was able to run 3km in 20 minutes.

+ will be able to  $\Rightarrow$  future. Algeria will be able to use cleaner energy.

c) May and Might:

May + v (infinitive) = يمكن  
I may visit Algiers. أن يحضر لي ما شاء الله (perhaps not sure)

Might is the past of may.

كذلك نستعمل might + v لغير احتمال بعينه

d) Semi modal: used to + v used to + inf نستعمل عبارة

Ex: My father used to smoke (but now he doesn't smoke)  
we used to travel a lot.  $\Rightarrow$  positive

We didn't use to travel a lot  $\Rightarrow$  negative

Did you use to travel a lot?  $\Rightarrow$  question



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# 11 - Expressing agreement: كيف نَقِفُ مع شَيْءٍ

- So + aux + subject : نستعمل عبارتين
- Neither + aux + subject.

Ex: I like reading books. So do I (أنا أكره ذلك)  
 I don't like eating fish. Neither do I (أنا لا أكره ذلك)  
 So + aux + S  $\Rightarrow$  positive / negative  
 neither + aux + S  $\Rightarrow$  (أيضاً) / (أيضاً) / (أيضاً)

I am so tired. So am I.  
 I have a variety of books. So have I.  
 I never listen to the radio. neither do I.

## 12 - past simple and past continuous.

\* نستعمل past.s في الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر.  
 Our local football team won a match, a month ago.  
 He didn't study well last exam.

He entered the university in 2014.

past dates, last, ago مع past simple  
 (تواريخ قديمة)

S + V + ed + ...  $\Rightarrow$  positive form.  
 S + didn't + V (infinitive) + ... negative form.  
 Did + S + V (inf) + ... ? interrogative form.  
 + Did + S + V (inf) + ... ? question form.

wh / words

when  
 why  
 where  
 what

except with who. Ex: The pupils prepared a project.

who prepared the project?

\* نستعمل past simple مع past continuous  
 طويلة و (past continuous) والثانية قصيرة أو مفاجئة وهي

Ex. He was reading a newspaper when I entered. (past simple)  
 (P.S. كان يقرأ عندما دخلت)  
 (P.S. كان يقرأ عندما دخلت)



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S + was + V + ing  
were

يكون شكل past continuous هكذا :

was { I / he / she / it } - were { you , they , we .

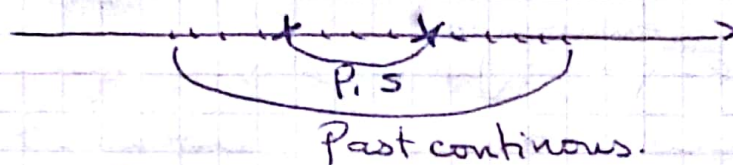
He was studying  $\Rightarrow$  positive .

He wasn't studying  $\Rightarrow$  negative .

Was he studying?  $\Rightarrow$  interrogative .

What was he doing?  $\Rightarrow$  question form .

Ex : My mother was cooking when suddenly the telephone rang .  
past continuous حركة طويلة      past simple حركة قصيرة  
P.C      P.S



نستخدم past continuous عند ما يكون لدينا حركتين متزامنتين في نفس الوقت  
الوقت ونربط بينهما بـ : while - as

While my mother was cooking, my father was watching TV  
( simultaneous past actions )  
حركتين مستمرتين في نفس الوقت

As my brothers were playing, I was working in the garden

12) Expressing result كيف نتعبّر عن النتيجة

Ex : He studied hard so he succeeded .  
نتعبّر عن النتيجة بأداة مختلفة منها so

أداة نتعبّر عن النتيجة (result)  
They trained well so, they won the match.

13) Silent letter الحرف الصامت في الكلمة

Ex : Write  
Wrath  
Know  
Knife  
Comb  
Condemn

(1) الكلمة التي تبدأ بحرف (w) + حرف (r) لا ينطق (w)

(2) = = = = (k) + (n) لا ينطق (k)

(3) = = = = تنطق بحرف (b) وأمامها حرف (m) لا ينطق (b)

(4) = = = = (k) أو (d) وأمامها حرف (l) لا ينطق (k)

Ex : talk - should - would - could - walk

(5) الحرفان (gh) في وسط الكلمة صامتين

(6) حرف (t) من وراء حرفان (en) لا ينطق

(7) لا ينطق حرف (r) في آخر الكلمة أو إذا جاء بعد vowels

teacher - carpet - listen



(10)

## 14) Pronunciation of suffix (ed)

\* نقطة (ed) في آخر الكلمات.

a) (ed) is pronounced /t/:

\* نقطة (ed) ب /t/ عندما تنتهي الكلمات ب:  
- ch, - sh, - p, - k, - ck, - ss, - c, - x

Ex: watched - finished - helped - liked - locked -  
passed - forced - fixed

b) Final (ed) is pronounced /Id/:

\* نقطة (ed) ك /Id/ في آخر  
الكلمات التي تنتهي ب t - d.  
Ex: added - ended - visited - restricted

c) Final (ed) is pronounced /d/:

\* الكلمات التي تنتهي بواحدة من الحروف: u - w - l - r - y - g - j - z

Ex: lived - showed - travelled - entered - realized - obliged

## 15) Vowels (a - e - i - u - o)

### 1) Long Vowels:

عندما تكون هذه الحروف: /ɜ:/ - /a:/ - /i:/ - /u:/ - /ɔ:/  
جاءت أمام حرف (r) تكون طويلة في النطق أو تكون الكلمة منقوبة ب (ee) (oe)

Ex: Car /kɑ:/ horse /hɔ:/ shoe /ʃu:/ zoo /zu:/  
feet - Sheep /ʃi:p/

clean /kli:n/  
Peas /pi:z/

\* نقطة /i:/ = آلهة فيها حرفان (ee) في الوسط  
أو فيها = (ea) في الوسط

في وسط آلهة يكون حرف i متبوع  
ب حرف (r) أو حرف (u) متبوع بحرف (r) يكون النطق ب /ɜ:/

ب حرف (r) أو حرف (u) متبوع بحرف (r) يكون النطق ب /ɜ:/

### 2) Short Vowels: e - I - æ - ə - ʊ - ɒ - ʌ

head /hed/, fish /fɪʃ/, hat /hæt/, water /wɔ:tə/, foot /fʊt/ - sock /sɒk/, pot /pɒt/, cup /kʌp/.

### 3) Diphthongs: هم حرفين من حروف Vowels مع بعضهما البعض

Ex: go /gəʊ/ əʊ = متكونة من 2 Vowels  
وتنطقان ب Vowel واحدة

boy /bɔɪ/ ɔɪ

hear /hɪə/ ɪə

night /naɪt/ aɪ

coat /kəʊt/ əʊ

make /meɪk/ eɪ



## الموقع الأول لتحضير الفروض والاختبارات في الجزائر

<https://www.dzexams.com>

|   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| <a href="https://www.dzexams.com/ar/0ap">https://www.dzexams.com/ar/0ap</a> | القسم التحضيري          |
| <a href="https://www.dzexams.com/ar/1ap">https://www.dzexams.com/ar/1ap</a> | السنة الأولى ابتدائي    |
| <a href="https://www.dzexams.com/ar/2ap">https://www.dzexams.com/ar/2ap</a> | السنة الثانية ابتدائي   |
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| <a href="https://www.dzexams.com/ar/1am">https://www.dzexams.com/ar/1am</a> | السنة الأولى متوسط      |
| <a href="https://www.dzexams.com/ar/2am">https://www.dzexams.com/ar/2am</a> | السنة الثانية متوسط     |
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